

## APPENDICES

•work, etc. Further, the colonial town, as also the village, has 2<sup>opul-ia</sup> section of "coolies", semi-proletarians who have not passed thresh the school of factory production and who live by casual labour.

The peasantry, along with the proletariat and in the character :>f its al.-\* represents a driving force of the revolution. The immense marr-i^iLi; j-ei peasant mass constitutes the overwhelming majority of the DOplarian ever. in the most developed colonies (in some colonies it is 90^ or the p:-Na-tion). The many millions of starving tenant-cultivators, ^e::\ Tirisants oppressed by want and groaning under all kinds of pre-capkali: or:d capi-talist forms of exploitation, a considerable portion of them deprived o: ihe possibility of cultivation even on the lands that they ren:, thrown c~: frc-m the process of production and slowly dying from famine and disease villj.^ agricultural labourers,—all these are the allies of the proleiarla: :r, ir.ir village. The peasantry can only achieve its emancipation under ihr leader-ship of the proletariat, but the proletariat can only lead the boi^cc'-,is-democratic revolution to victory in union with the peasantry.

The process of class differentiation of the peasantry in the colonies and semi-colonies which possess important relics of feudalism and •.-; pre-capitalist relationships proceeds at a comparatively slow rate. Xe-^iLhcit^s market relationships in these countries hax-e developed to such a degrrc tl::it the peasantry already no longer represent a homogeneous mass. a> far a^> their class relations are concerned. In the villages of China and India, in particular in certain parts of these countries, it is already pouible 10 ti;id exploiting elements derived from the peasantry, who exploit the peasant\* and village labourers through usury, trade, employment of hired labour, the sale or letting out of land on rent, the loaning of cattle or agricultural implements, etc etc.

In general, it is possible that, in the first period of the struggle of the peasantry against the landlords, the proletariat may be able to carr% with ii the entire peasantry. But in the further development of the atr;ig<I.± sums of the upper strata of the peasantry may pass into ihe camp 01 counter-

revolution. The proletariat can achieve its leading role in relation to the peasantry only under the conditions of unflinching struggle for demands, for complete carrying through of the agrarian revolution, only if it will lead the struggle of the wide masses of the peasantry to a revolutionary solution of the agrarian question.

21. The working class in the colonies and semi-colonies has characteristics and features which play an important role in the building up of an independent working class movement and proletarian class ideology in these countries. The predominant part of the colonial proletariat is derived from the pauperised village, with which the worker remains in connection even when engaged in production. In the majority of colonies (with the exception of some large factory towns such as Shanghai, Bombay, Calcutta, etc... we find as a general rule, only a first generation of proletariat engaged in large-